THOUGHTS FOR THE MONTH.

SOME SEASONABLE SUGGESTIONS FROM HIGH AUTHORITY

What Work the Good Farmers Should Do it

(W L. Jones in the May "Cultivator.") crops the plant food in the soil; extermination of them is now the order of the day. How to accomplish this economieally, rapidly and without injury to time. the recent progress of agriculture, the old-time method of running around little plants, first gave way to the sweep. with its wing running quite flat threw very little dirt. Moreover the siding furrows swept out the middles at the same time, a great advance over two siding furrows with scooters and subsefix itself. To destroy it, the hoe was chop out cotton. Next came broadcast cultivation with the harrow in the first stages of the crop, with heel scrapes and cultivators later. This is as far as we have advanced; indeed, most farmers

have not yet reached this point, and the

method is not yet, perhaps, fully per-

-machines, implements, horse-power,

must supplant hand labor more and

more. How to cheapen production is

the problem of the hour. Our fathers

forests and cultivating virgin soils. Since

developed to great perfection; and now

behind. Cautiously, wisely, judiciously

it must go on. Our readers will remember the articles published last year in the Cultivator on broadcast cultivation with the harrow. The points which seem to be well settled were that obstructions must be removed-trash in the shape of corn and cotton stalks cut up or knocked to pieces and buried by breaking land with large turn ploughs; beds, if any, to be low and leveled down with harrow immediately after planting; if rain follows planting quickly, harrow as soon as dry enough, never allowing a crust to form. As soon as cotton begins fairly to come up, run harrow obliquely across rowsnever in the direction of the rows-in harrowings must begin early and be repeated rapidly to thin out the cotton. oughly killed, and the surface nicely pulverized, the crop is in condition to be easily cultivated with sweep or scrape. by the harrowings a good hand can chop to a stand two acres of cotton a day.

If the soil is supplied with humus, and be very shallow from the start. In hard soil, disposed to run together after rain. a deep plowing is perhaps admissible when the cotton is very young, but not otherwise. In two experiments made successively in 1884 and 1885 at the Alabama Experiment Station, to test effects of deep and shallow cultivation, there favor of shallow cultivation throughout. done by farmers, and its roots consideraattached behind the foot of the plow, not in front of it, and the scooter used with it should be very short, just long enough to keep the point of the plowrow. Another interesting experiment in the soil to insure prompt germination. on the same day with two different eotthe usual manner, the other throwing the dirt into a ridge over the seed and then passing it down on the seed by a roller rigidly attached to the machine; weather was dry. Where the roller pressed the dirt upon the seed, a stand was secured in ten days; the other did not come up until after a rain had faller and some twenty-four days after being planted.

Inventors have not as yet given up the

mere bunching, however, is not the most tions take the dew. Both grass and important thing to be compassed; killing the main disiderata. This, it strikes us, the Month of May-An Interesting Article the harrow will do better than anything bloom the time to cut grass. As soon as work, then probably a chopper might be topdress it with a hundred pounds of The earth is now warm enough for used advantageously. The bringing to plaster to the acre. grass and weeds to grow rapidly. They a final stand will probably always re-

cannot be permitted to share with the quire some hand labor, but, aside from plant largely of the St. Domingo type of farmers and breeders' attention, no this, cotton cultivation ought to be done sweet potatoes for fattening them in the exclusively by machines. We have no fall. Considering quantity and quality, doubt the proper implements for the we know of no other food so easily and purpose will be forthcoming in due cheaply raised for the purpose. If the young crops is one of the nicest problems this country can compete with that raised ature of boiling water, three bushels of the farmer is called upon to solve. In by cheap labor in India and elsewhere. It is of the first importance that the

early workings of crops should be re-albuminous matter in proportion as corn, young plants with a narrow scooter, hav- peated at short intervals, and thorough- but more of the starch group than corn. ing a board nailed to foot and beam on ly done. Now is the time to kill grass Peas would make up the deficiency in one side to prevent throwing dirt on the with least labor. If allowed to get a the potato admirably; the two would fit strong foothold, it will take three times well together and make an almost per-The latter shaved the surface nicely, and as much work to kill it next month as is feet ration for fattening hogs. Have a required to do it now, to say nothing of potato and pea patch in the same enthe injury done by robbing the crop of closure, so that the hogs may cat of each food, and the bruising and disturbing of at will, and you have the foundation for the plants in getting the strongly rooted cheap pork. If the Spanish ground pea grass away from them. At least once in quent breaking of the middles with ten days the harrows or plows should have done in some localities, it might shoveis. But with the nicest work of pass over, and whatever hoe work is take the place of the cow pea, especially the sweep, there is still a narrow strip needed be given without hesitation or on lands containing lime. Clover for along the line of plants which is undis-delay. If the ground happens to be spring, Bermuda grass for summer, peas, turbed, and upon which grass can firmly dry, don't be deceived into the belief groundpeas and potatoes for fall and that the crop is clean because the young early winter, make provision for nearly called into requisition. This involved grass is covered with dust and is not the whole year. Let us strike for inde heavy expense, unpleasant contact with plainly visible. We have seen many a pendence in this and every other departlabor and great demand for hands to crop ruined by carelessness just at this ment of farming. point. A dry May cheeks the growth of grass and lulls the farmer into fancied soon be at hand and arrange work ahead security. A wet June follows, the grass with reference to it. Get crops clean springs up like magic and he never and well worked now, so that they may catches up with it again.

If the harrow has been properly used Some enterprising man in every neighin the corn field, that crop will now be borhood ought to be encouraged to buy perfectly clean and so far advanced that a reaper and cut all the grain just as fected. But from the very nature of there will be no further difficulty in parties now do the threshing. In other things we must advance in this direction covering up young grass or weeds even words, a traveling reaper ought to be a with a scrape. We know from repeated regular institution. Farmers can ill spare trials, even on bottom lands that are so the time from their crops to harvest liable to become foul, that a corn crop grain, and eradlers are getting more ex may be made with the plow alone. It acting and exorbitant in their demands pushed labor to the utmost in clearing can be done even with ordinary, old The practice is becoming quite general time plows; start before grass makes to cut oats when the grain is in the the war the use of fertilizers has been headway; with a turning shovel begin in "dough," and cure it like hay. Cut, and the centre of the middle and bed up, the allowed to take the sun a day without surroundings demand the most extended wing being turned away from the corn. being tied up in bundles, it becomes use of machinery and horse-power. All The last furrow, when a middle is com- sufficiently cured to be tied up and departments of industry are moving in pleted, will side the corn very closely shocked in the usual manner. Or it may this direction, and agriculture cannot lag and throw just enough dirt to cover up be cured like hay and stored away in its being comparatively so little known The next working: with a short excellent feed. and broad turning shovel, begin next to dirt moderately to the plants. These where the land has not been plowed homes, and thus, with the intermingling three or four months, or that goes dry two workings should be given before the since, an occasional stalk of oats may be of their cattle, there sprung up what is corn is ten inches high. After that the found which has survived the cold. It now termed "Native Race."

four or five days run obliquely across rowings to keep the surface clean and ter grazing oats was also very badly England, and as each island restricted and therefore fitted for any section of ly for our return with your at we, as again in the opposite direction, so that these two harrowings may be at right all of the sorghums, because the plants angles to each other. In three or four are small at first and grow off quite slowdays harrow again across the last. These ly. Hence early working with the plow substituted for fall oats? Rye will stand great beauty, as well as merit, have taken Northwest. On their own island they which they can do whilst the plants are the expense of hoe work; therefore the very young and tender-when still yel- necessity for having the land in finest grain, and chaff the straw forage? Or formance, the breed has a permanent atmosphere heavy with cold and damplow. When older and tougher they will order at planting time. Lay off rows be pushed aside often without being de- three feet apart; drill the seed of sorstroyed. The cotton now being consid- ghums rather thinly and cover lightly erably thinned, grass and weeds thor- with a board. For fodder corn proceed aged? Can any one tell us? in like manner, but put in from two to two and a half bushels of seed per acre. As soon as the plants are up, and will It is said also that in the condition left bear it, side with scrape, set to run very flat; two or three plowings will suffice. and if the land was in proper condition at the time of planting, no hoeing will the land well prepared, cultivation should be called for. German millet may be sown broadcast if the land has been well prepared and is in fine tilth; a half bushel of seed per acre is sufficient. Suceessive plantings of above crops every two or three weeks to the first of August will enable a farmer to feed his stock all through the summer on green forage more cheaply than on anything else, and was a difference respectively of 85 and with great benefit to their health. Cut 100 pounds of seed cotton per acre in and partly cure—say exposed to sun and air for one day-before feeding; this will The two plats were prepared, manured reduce the water in them and render and cultivated exactly alike, except that them less laxative. Any disposition to when the cotton on one plat was about scour may be prevented by a mixed dollars paid into the treasury by the 1st a foot high it was plowed deep with a ration of dry and green forage; perhaps of May of each year. long secoter and scrape, as is frequently this is preferable from every point of view. Cheap stock feed is like cheap bly cut. The scrape should always be coal for an engine, it reduces the cost of the whiskey traffic, was adopted. production of everything raised on the farm; and we must bear in mind that the 11th inst. money saved is equivalent to money made. If one can reduce the cost of foot from striking the bottom of the fur- producing cotton a cent a pound, it is the same to him as if he sold for one cent male at the same station illustrates a more per pound. An abundance of cheap point we have often urged, to-wit, the forage makes less grain necessary. When importance of pressing or firming seed not at work, stock may be kept with little or no grain if fed full rations of good Cotton was planted in two adjacent rows forage. If you have prepared for a large crop of cotton, cut it down and Hinkle cut the horse from the wagon ton planters, one covering the seed in plant a portion of the cotton land in and with Stumps, who has only one

Clover and orchard grass will be ready for the mower by the end of the month. Cut after the dew is off and cock up the same evening all that is moved before one o'clock. After hay is well wilted it should never take the dew. The above applies more especially to that cut with er, not in swaths, like that handcut, it hope or the possibility of perfecting a dries very rapidly on a bright day. If City, Pa., a descendant of John Alden, machine for chopping cotton. There is hand-cut, and the swaths are very heavy, belonging to the ninth generation in the every probability that one can be made the cocking may be deferred to the after- regular descent. Her little silver tobacwhich will "bunch" cotton satisfactorily. noon of the next day; but if this is done,

better than cotton.

clover make a better quality of hay if the grass along the line of drill and cut rather early; the quantity, however, thinning the bunch out so the plants will be rather less. When a fourth of will not crowd and dwarf each other are the heads turn brown is probably the best time to cut clover; when in full else. After the harrow has done its the mown clover begins a new growth,

Every one who raises hogs ought to

Machine-made cotton alone in potato and corn are dried at the temperpotatoes will contain as much dry matter as one of corn; not as much fat or succeeds as well generally as it seems to

> Bear in mind that grain barvest will bear a short neglect during harvest.

THE SOUTHERN BAPTISTS.

Louisville Selected as the Place of the Next Convention-Putting the Delegation on Money Basis.

The Southern Baptist Convention will meet in Louisville, Ky., on May 8 next. The Rev. Dr. Cooper, of Richmond, Va., was selected to deliver the Convention sermon. Some time was devoted to the Cuban mission. The question was whether the foreign or home board should take charge of it and prosecute ly increasing demand. the work. Able speeches were made for both boards, but it was decided by a large majority to give it to the home board. An amendment to the constitution was adopted so as to require delegates to be appointed by the 1st of May of each year, and the representation to be one delegate for every one hundred

A report on temperance, pledging members to work for the suppression of The Convention adjourned sine die on

Telephone Men Drowned. E. Y. Hinkle, of Baltimore, General Superintendent of the Washington Telephone Company, and William C. R. Stumps, Manager of the lines in Winchester, Va., nearly lost their lives on last Thursday night while crossing Opequan Creek coming from Berryville. these forage crops, they will pay you hand, clung to the animal and were brought safely to the bank. Henry Mayhew, repairer of the lines, remained in the wagon and was drowned.

-A silver tobacco box which John Alden carried in his pocket when, in the courtship of Miles Standish, he presented to Priscilla Mullins the Captain's a mower. Spread out in a uniform lay- proposal of marriage, is now the property of Mrs. M. McPadden, of Allegheny co box is a curiosity to visitors. It is GUERNSEY CATTLE.

An Essay Read Before the Guerusey Breeder Association

Among the various breeds to which popular attention has been called in recent years, there is none deserving a higher place in public estimation than the Guernsey, whether for dairy purposes or the later garnered profit as a beef animal; and yet, perhaps, notwithstanding such strong claims upon the breed is so little generally known. Not only are there very many who have never seen a Guernsey, but there are a vast number more who have never seen the milk or butter, and a still greater number who have never eaten Guernsey beef. Those who have not, have yet to see the deepest colored milk and cream, the most golden colored butter, requiring no aid from coloring natter either in summer or winter, and to taste the most highly-flavored beef in existence, having a peculiar flavor of its own.

This breed may be said to be the happy medium between the diminutive Jerey and the huge Friesian, and comprising the merits of both breeds. It is thus par-excellence the farmer's breed, especially for the butter-making farmer. Doeile to an extreme, bearing neglect of care well, it yet repays careful attention and good feeding with as much interest as can be expected of any bovine race.

COLOR OF THE BREED. Even to the fastidious, whom nothing out a solid color will please, its rich golden-hued skin will prove attractive and recommend its pleasantly combined hues of yellow or lemon-fawn and white; for in no other breed will there be found such an exudation of butyraceous material filling the pores and the hair with unctions matter, producing that softening effect so dear to the hand of the expert and to the breeder of butter, at east, as a general rule in this breed, it being the exception in other breeds. While to the practical man, who knows that color of the hair has not the slightest influence upon the yield or constitution, the charming, softening effects of the blending of the golden fawns and white are sources of perpetual delight.

As this is as old a breed as any other, was imported into this country as early day as the Jersey, there must be a reason for young grass without covering the young bulk in stacks or barns. It makes an and extended. The earliest settlers in by this pertinacity up to her ealying Fall oats were quite generally killed Swedish and English. They naturally of time catches up and yiel is in quantity corn with wing towards it, and throw by the severe weather in January, but brought with them the cows from their more than the cow that milks well for scrape will do all that is necessary, would be well to take care of these and found desimble to improve upon these Where corn is planted in the water-fur- gather them carefully when ripe. Their with pure-bred stock, the Devons, the row, a proper running of the scrape will survival indicates a hardiness of consti- Shorthorns, the Jerseys and the Guerncover up all grass from the beginning to tution which will stand extreme cold, seys were imported. The latter two in and needed rest of six weeks or two and a very desirable strain of winter oats the first quarter of this century. They months, he can arrange it so as always The first of May is the best time to might be propagated from them. The at once attracted great attention for their to have his milk and butter. Like the sow the first crops of forage corn, sormatter is worthy of trial. With us the richness of yield. Each breed was implanted and tortoise, it is the steady milker ghums and millet. Supposing the land mercury fell to zero; the red rust-proof ported indiscriminately from either that beats in the long run. to have been broken some time ago, it oats was entirely killed, with the very island under the general name of Aldershould have received two broadcast har- limited exceptions noted above; the win- ney. As they became fashionable in zero is not to be had, what grain can be each breed. The Jerseys, from their of the West, the far West and the is difficult and not satisfactory if the any degree of cold; can it be utilized as the lead. Their praise has been herald- are exposed more or less every day in the land is grassy. These crops can't bear stock feed when mature and ripe? Would ed in every manner, and being more year, in the day time in the hot suns and it be practicable to thresh and grind the finely backed up by records of great per- at night to the heavy dows and to the could barley be utilized in place of oats? hold in this country, and as merit is ness, provocative of rheumatism in the We think the latter is used largely as guiding selection now, its claims to value | inhabit; nts. The farmer and the dairystock feed in California-how is it man- will increase. Thus, also, it is with the man want a cow of good size they can made by Colt, Biddle, King and others, have been maintained by many others. But for many years past those who were developing the Guernseys in this country, were too busy enlarging their herds, and having none to spare, did but little to call attention to them. But as a knowledge of their merits spread, dealers have steadily been increasing their importations, and breeders have gonover and made selections, until now there

> As the island has a history of over two thousand years, as the cattle have strongly marked peculiar characteristics. maintained by a rigid exclusion from the island of any other breeds, it seems not worth our while to enter into the disputed question of the origin of this breed of cattle, but to content ourselves with their excellence as we find them at this day. We may, in passing, state our belief that they are of Norman origin, though there is some testimony which might lead us to suppose they might have originally been brought there by the Danes, or at least that some animals were imported by the Danes and mixed with those found on the island. As Normandy and Brittany are the nearest coast lands of France with which there is constant communication, and as the present Norman breeds, the Contentine and the like, are very similar, almost equally noted for their rich dairy qualities, and yielding most superior butter, that known as coming from Isigny and Bayeut and bringing the highest price in the market-I say these points should have great weight in ascribing the main origin of the Guernsey breed to Normandy. Be that as it may, the most unprejudiced minds, after becoming acquainted with all the merits of Guernsey, must admit that they have no superiors in their peculiar traits.

is beginning to be a supply for the rapid-

TRAITS OF THE BREED.

These may be summed up in few words. The Guernsey gives a larger quantity of milk than any of the breeds which give rich milk; she maintains the quantity for a longer time, more conyield of butter fats, less than five quarts spondence.

having made a pound of butter, even with the few tests that have been made; the butter is the highest and deepest tone of all self-colored butters; the butter will go farther; it bas a peculiar rich flavor and aroma; the beef is remarkably juicy and well interlaid with fat of the deepest color, tender, and of the highest flavor, and the carcass dresses well and profitably. Considering that there are but 1,000 head of cattle on the island, and that there must be more or less close interbreeding, the Guernsey cow is a very sure and regular breeder, and reproduces herself and her fixed types with exactitude; her docility and gentleness, most important traits in a dairy breed, are remarkable, and the males are of an amiable and gentle disposition, seldom becoming cross or desiring to roam.

In size, avoiding the diminutiveness on the one hand and the gross size on the other, the Guernsey is of the size oxen, while not quick-stepping, they are patient and assiduous.

The color is peculiar, mainly running in shades of orange and lemon fawn, either in solid masses or prettily broken with masses of white. Formerly black and brindle were more common than at the present time. The skin is usually of so rich a golden color as to be unrivaled and extraordinary. Its unctiousness One afternoon about 4 o'clock they startmellows the skin and softens the hair and exudes in a yellow butyraceous secretion. The golden rim around the eyes, the collections in the ears, and the dandruff at the end of the tail, all proclaim the wonderful richness of the ani-

POTENCY OF THE BREED.

The long continued similar course of breeding which the Guernsey has undergone gives it that power which we term its own breed or upon those of other breeds. It is this quality which renders the Guernsey bulls so valuable to stamp their get with the peculiar richness of the breed; this is so lasting that it takes generations to breed it out. We know of an instance where a bull was introduced twenty years ago, and the butter, as marketed from his descendants, shows has been kept purely bred as long, and the rich color and the good flavor to this

The continuity of her yield is one of the most valuable traits of the cow, for the sea-board districts were Dutch, even, the moderate milker in this length for two or three months, gradually fail-As it was ing up to the time of stopping. This is especially valuable to the owner of but one cow, and where he owns two cows and insists upon their taking a natural

GENERAL PURPOSE MERITS. Guernsey. The earliest importations turn for beef, that while alive will pay well in milk and butter. This seems to be a sine qua non with farmers of the East as well as of the West. If these cattle on a small island are exposed to the bleaching sun and to such withering blasts that I have seen whole hedges, trees and shrubs blackened by them as by a devastating fire, can stand such changes, they are well fitted to the hard life on many of our unsheltered farms. Killed Her Betrayer.

Robert Wright was shot and killed at Elizabeth, Col., on last Wednesday, by a woman from Denver, whom he had be trayed, and who came on a morning train from that city, accompanied by her brother. After her arrival she went to Wright's place of business and asked him to marry her. Upon his refusing she fired three shots at him from a Colt's forty-tive calibre revolver, two of them taking effect, one in his head and the other in his chest, and he dropped dead. The woman claims to be the mother of a five-weeks-old illegitimate child, of which Wright was the father. He had often promised to marry her, but always failed to keep his word. She made up her mind to kill him if he again refused to keep his promise. After the shooting the woman and her brother entered a carriage and drove to Kiowa. where the former gave herself up to the officers, but refused to give her name.

-Georgia newspapers are lamenting \$3,000 a year, while his necessary expenses are reckoned at \$6,000. Vermont Executive gets but \$1,000. has no great wear and tear in office, except to face the 1,000 men, each of whom claims to have elected him and proposes to direct all his movements.

understand stenography and Spanish, and others having trade with Mexico. country is growing, and that it is quite diversify their stock of information. Spanish is a language very easily learned. tinuously; it is the deepest, the richest three months being ample time to acquire GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE

His Acceptance of the Command of the Confederate Army of Virginia (From the Chicago Tribune

"Did I ever tell you," said ex-Senator Pomeroy, of Kansas, to me the other Discipline by Bishop McTyeire again day, that I was present when the command of the Confederate army was offered to General Lee?

"Well, I was; I stood within six feet of him. Nobody in the party knew me part of the delegates are unwilling that as I had just arrived in Washington from Kansas, and was almost an entire stranger A large number of amendments have here. Kansas was admitted, you remember, during the last days of Buchan- Discipline, but so far little disposition is an's administration, and Lane and I manifested to make changes. Dr. Edwere elected to the Senate. We came to wards, of Virginia, introduced a resolu-Washington with a lot of Kansas fellows tion proposing a change in the order of to see what the secessionists were doing, divine service on the Sabbath day. An and were on the cars when we heard that animated debate followed. Drs. McFer-Fort Sumter had been fired upon. rin, Kelley, Young and others spoke

Lee. I was keeping a diary then, as I was finally rejected. easiest maintained for good returns; and have ever since, and do now. Only the 17th of April, 1861, a committee of from each of the great sections of the twelve men came up from the secession convention, then meeting at Richmond, and stopped at the hotel where I was. I used to circulate around among them, Church, was introduced to the Confertrying to find out what they were up to, and discovered that they had come to see General, who was over at Arlington. ed off in carriages, and a friend of mine and I got in a buggy and followed them. We joined the procession before it got to of the Methodist Church of Canada, and Arlington, and acted just as if we were the Rev. Dr. Miley, of the Methodist a part of their crowd. When we reached Episcopal Church. The addresses were the old mansion General Lee, who was all admirable, and were most attentively evidently not expecting any callers, came | heard. out in his dressing-gown and slippers, and I tell you he was as noble a looking a man as ever I saw. He had been sent lution in reference to the appointment for by General Scott, and came from of a superintendent of foreign missions, potency; the ability to produce like, to California, you remember, to use his influ-recommended non-concurrence. Adoptence to prevent Virginia from going out ed. of the Union, and while he had not made any public declaration, people generally understood that he was opposed to secession, so we watched what was of church extension, for the purpose of going on with a great deal of interest.

"The chairman presented the dele- granted. gates to the General one by one, and when they had been introduced he began a speech which I wrote down as diary that night. It was very nearly in these words: General Lee, we are authorized by the convention now in sesexpression of the confidence and esteem, to protect the old State from the peril dealt with as the case may require. couraged by the belief that you, as a non-concurrence, son of Virginia, will respond to her call The session of Thursday was consumand direct the military forces so as to ed in discussing different features of the prevent the military invasion of her Manual of Discipline. It was resolved of troops are being organized in the instant. north for coercion of our people, and they will be resisted by every patriotic citizen of the Commonwealth. The con-. The Guernseys are hardy and tough, vention at Richmond is awaiting anxious- A New Mexico Man's Experience at the Hands will give strength and

encouragement to the people.' if the mind was fully made up, but he abandon the secession programme.

I thought he was going to decline, but his next words scared me: 'I heard the voice of Virginia,' he said, 'of the mother that bore me, whose soil is as sacred as the ashes of my father buried there. He's gone,' I said to my friend, 'he's made up his mind,' and his next words were: 'I cannot resist the call of the our rights, may not be compelled to shed the blood of our brethren.'

"He then said that he would go to

"The next morning everybody know that Lee had gone to Richmond, and within twenty-four hours the newspapers 11 o'clock next day. contained his order upon assuming command of the Virginia troops."

Artificial Teeth a Prehistoric Product. Dr. Van Marter, of Rome, has pub-

dences discovered by him of prehistoric dentistry in Italy. In the museum of and I have very little recollection of the because the Governor of their State gets | Cornelo Tarquinius, a city on the Mediterranean coast, he found two specimens locked up in this prison for safe keeping of ancient dentistry, which the Mayor of for a long time I saw double. Dr. Symthat city certifies were found upon the ington, the prison physician, looked like But, then, the Vermont chief magistrate first opening of the buried Etruscan tombs, and Professor Heilbig gives assurance that these were virgin tombs, dating back four or five centuries before the Christian cra. In one of the speci--A number of girls in New York, who mens the two superior central incisors are bound by a band of very soft gold to ses went ashore on the Florida coast are getting good salaries from merchants teeth on either side; the artificial teeth some days ago, and all but one of the are well carved, evidently from the tooth crew escaped, thanks to the assistance of This indidates that trade with that of some large animal. One other artifi- the residents of that neighborhood, cial tooth was held by the same band, When the wreck broke up and casks worth the while of women who work to but it is lost. Dr. Van Marter has in his of molasses began to come ashore, the own possession a skull in which the first captain and the crew stood by with upper molar on the right side is miss' 7, axes and broke them up as fast as they and which shows plain marks of an came within reach, refusing even the But the same end might be reached by a it is better to turn the swaths over in the supposed to be nearly three hundred in color of all milks; it is unsurpassed in planter dropping the seed in hills. The evening and let the undried bottom por- years old. toothache among the Etruscans.

THE RICHMOND CONFERENCE. Matters of Interest to the Methodist Churc

In the Methodist Episcopal General Conference last week the Manual of came up under a motion that the College of Bishops be requested to publish their decisions. After considerable discussion the matter went over without action. It was manifest that the greater the Manual shall serve as a final arbiter. been offered, looking to a change of

"But I am going to tell you about earnestly against the resolutions, which when killed for beef, cuts to profit; as other day I was reading it over, and it in relation to episcopal residences that recalled to me that about the 16th or in their opinion there should be a Bishop

> country. The Rev. Dr. John Miley, fraternal messenger from the Northern Methodist ence. Governor Foraker, the other fraternal messenger from the Northern Church, did not come.

> A large congregation attended Centenary Church to hear addresses by the fraternal delegates-the Rev. Mr. Briggs,

> The report of the committee on foreign missions, to which was referred the reso-

> The committee on church extension recommended that the request for the establishment of a woman's department securing parsonages for the church, be

Mr. Peterson, of Virginia, from the committee on Bibles, submitted a halfdozen reports in relation to changes in nearly as I could remember it in my Discipline. He also submitted the report of his committee in regard to the memorial of the Missouri Conference asking that the word "South" be elimision at Richmond to convey to you an nated from the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and report sone of the most esteemed citizens of upon the resolution providing that Virginia, and to tender you the com- church members signing petitions for mand of the troops that have been raised the sale of intoxicating liquor may be which now confronts her. We are en- this resolution the committee recommend

sacred soil. We know that large bodies to elect four new bishops on the 18th

SENSATIONS OF HANGING

who was recently hanged by a mob, but "To this Lee responded briefly and was rescued and cut down before life directly. He stood a moment with a was extinet, gives this account of his exdetermined expression upon his face, as perience to a newspaper correspondent: was not certain how to express himself, telegraph pole. From the crossbar "A little further on we came to a My friend and I, from what we had swung a new rope. On one end was a heard, expected that he would decline big slip noose. They led me under the and tell the committee to go home and rope. I tried to stoop down and pull He my boots off, as I had promised my folks started out all right in his reply. Gen- I would not die with my boots on, but tlemen, said he, I am opposed to war, before I could do it the noose was although bred to the profession of arms. thrown over my head and I was jerked I am especially opposed to civil war, to off my feet. My senses left me a mostrife between brothers. I regret that ment, and then I waked up in what one section of this country is arrayed seemed to be another world. As I recollect now, the sensation was that every-"Up to that," continued Mr. Pomeroy, thing about me had multiplied a great many times. It seemed that my five executioners had grown in number until there were thousands of them. I saw what seemed to be a multitude of animals of all shapes and sizes. Then things changed and I was in great pain. I became conscious that I was hanging by sovereign State to which I owe my first had slipped around under my chin. My allegiance; but remember, gentlemen, I hands were loosely tied, and I jerked shall draw my sword in her defense, and them loose and tried to catch the rope with the prayer that we, in defending above me. Somebody caught me by the feet just then and gave me a jerk. It seemed like a bright flash of lightning Richmond at once and report in person lowed by a terrible pain up and down passed in front of my eyes. It was foland across my back, and I could feel my legs jerk and draw up. Then there was a blank, and I knew nothing more until "My first recollection was being in the

court room, and saying: Who cut me down?' There was a terrible ringing in my ears, like the beating of gongs. I recognized no one. The pain in my lished an interesting account of the evi- back continued. Moments of unconsciousness followed during several days, journey here. Even after I had been two persons. I was still troubled with spells of total forgetfulness. Sometimes it seemed I didn't know who I was."

> -A Spanish vessel laden with molashelped to save their lives.